

Manderson College LIBRARY NOV 27 1967

macdonald **FARM** *journal*



CANADA'S
PREMIERS
DEDICATE
THE BIRCH TRAIL



NOVEMBER 1967

THE LIBRARY
MACDONALD COLLEGE
1967-3



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



Editor

MARK WALDRON, B.Sc. (Agr.)
Macdonald College

Associate Editor

LANCE K. LeRAY

RONALD J. COOKE

Publisher

HIB SAUNDERS

Advertising Manager
Quebec & Maritimes

DOROTHY PARSONS

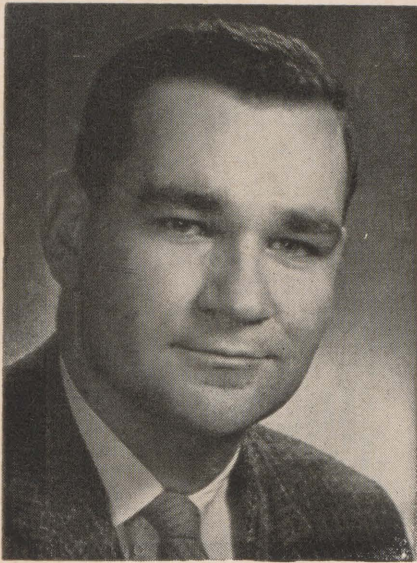
Production-Circulation

macdonald farm journal

- 4 EDITORIAL
- 5 UNICULM BARLEY
- 6 CANADA'S PREMIERS DEDICATE THE BIRCH TRAIL
- 8 ON THE COLLEGE FARM — GOOD YEAR FOR CROPS
- 10 A SPANIEL DIET
- 11 THE FAMILY FARM By Tom Pickup
- 16 THE COLLEGE PAGE
- 17 THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.
- 19 THE BETTER IMPULSE

COVER: Dr. W.H. Brittain (center) shares a joke with Premier Bennett and Premier Smallwood. Could it be about Birch trees, national unity, selling hydro to the United States, or miniskirted McGill coeds?

The Macdonald Farm Journal is published by Ronald J. Cooke Limited, also publishers of Resort Administration, Bakers Journal, and Paint & Wallpaper Merchandising, 58 Madsen Ave., Beaconsfield, P.Q. • Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Price 25 cents per copy. Subscription rates are \$5 for two years and \$7 for 3 years in Canada. U.S. and Foreign: \$8 for two years and \$11.50 for three years. Address subscription renewals to Macdonald Farm Journal, 58 Madsen Ave., Beaconsfield, P.Q. 697-2916.



"THE PUMP IS PRIMED —"

It was late at night when we pulled up to the Canadian customs at Windsor. "Have you been to Expo yet?" asked the customs officer. "Not yet," we replied, "we're just moving back to Canada. But we're planning on going."

"Well," replied the officer, "you've got to hand it to that Mr. Drapeau — he sure made this idea of a World's Fair come true."

With that, we were back in Canada, a very different Canada than we had left two years ago. Now we find a Canada caught up in the excitement of Centennial, host to the world, a country in the spotlight. We found, too, a country caught up in the great debate on National Unity, a debate that few dared to participate in a few years ago.

As we travelled across Ontario, there were reports of the local Centennial activities; of what the towns and cities and individuals in the towns and cities were doing to mark the first hundred years. The interest and enthusiasm were contagious.

Then we arrived in Montreal. There was excitement, and fun. Montrealers were talking to visitors, and to each other. In Montreal!

"Ave you been to it?" queried the English grandmother. "Oh, this Canada, she's something!" added the visitor from Paris. And the gentleman from Scotland added, "Home was never like this!"

Then we began to realize what Americans had been telling us for the past six months — that Canada was on the move, that it is the land of the future, that there's a celebration going on in Canada that is something to behold. The idea expressed by the doctor's wife from rural Wisconsin that if she were twenty years younger, she would move to Canada, began to have some rationale. She had been to Expo but had spent only \$40 of her \$250 allotted budget for the trip. She was returning again in October.

This was Canada in 1967 — a very different country from 1965 — a country where the great issues were being discussed as a public debate with everyone involved, a country caught up in the excitement of living, like a teenager visiting a discotheque.

In only days, "the year" will be over. Many new ideas have been tried and have been found to work. The lady in Tural, Ontario, who researched the ownership of her century old home has a new sense of pride. The executive members of Expo, we suspect, also have a new sense of achievement.

As we reflect on what has happened, this year, one can only hope that "the pump is primed". Now, let's hope, for water. Only then will Canadians really understand Canadians, and be really proud of this country, in other years as well as the Centennial Year.

Mark Waldron

A PLANT BREEDER'S CURIOSITY, OR A NEW VARIETY?

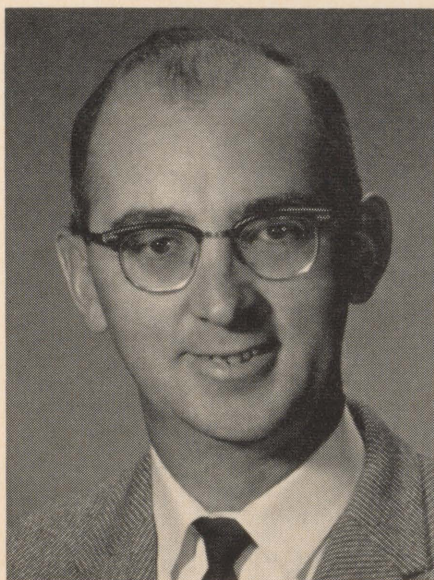
by Prof. H. R. Klinck, Department of Agronomy Macdonald College, P.Q.

Plant breeders are always on the look-out for off-type plants, or mutations. Dr. Klinck is using a radiation-induced mutation, single-stalked barley in search for higher-yielding cereal crops

Eight or ten years ago, the late Dr. R. G. Shands at Madison, Wisconsin, discovered an unusual barley plant that could be the start of something big! He had irradiated seeds of the variety, Kindred, to induce mutations, and among the resulting oddities he found one plant that failed to develop tillers. This plant had a poor root system, a single long, weak stem, and an abnormal head in which large segments produced no seed — the sort of plant that no one would want. Being a curious scientist, however, Dr. Shands decided to save it and eventually found that it gave rise to a whole group of single-stalked offspring. This was the beginning of a new type of barley which he called "uniculm".

Single-stalked or unicum plants are not unusual in corn. In fact, most hybrid corn varieties have this characteristic. But how often have you seen it in barley, oats or other grasses? In crops grown for their leaves and stems, tillering (or stooling) obviously is a must! Where high yields of grain are the objective, however, tillering may be a disadvantage, particularly where late tillers delay harvesting operations. Not only are tillers often late, but heads formed on them are usually small, if in fact heads have developed at all. Much of the plant nutrients and water in the soil are wasted on non-productive leaves and stems of tillers in grain crops. Actual field counts have revealed that the average small grain plant produces only 1-¼ to 1-½ heads, although the number of shoots is frequently much greater.

Dr. Shands was quick to realize the usefulness of his discovery, so he offer-



H. R. KLINCK

ed seeds of unicum Kindred to other interested barley breeders. In the spring of 1962, a few seeds were obtained by the Agronomy Department at Macdonald College. During that summer this mutant was crossed with a number of standard varieties and selections in our barley breeding program in an attempt to develop a unicum variety for research and possibly for farm use. The objectives were simple and clear cut. What an advantage there would be in a short, strong-strawed, disease-resistant plant, carrying one large head! All the energies from the plant factory would be utilized to develop that head. All the available nutrients would be used efficiently in the production of grain, with no useless tillers to interfere. All of the heads would mature at about the same time — a distinct advantage for combine harvesting.

It usually takes 10 or 12 years to develop a new, improved cereal vari-

ety, when one starts out with normal parents. When one parent is a "freak", it can take longer because the desirable character — in this case the non-tillering habit — can be "linked" in its inheritance with undesirable features like weak straw, abnormal heads, poor root development and so on. Only time, repeated crossing and selection, and a good deal of luck can break this linkage.

In the Macdonald program a measure of luck has emerged. Out of some two dozen different crosses and selection among several hundred thousand plants a few dozen single-stalked plants with good straw and normal heads have been obtained. Some preliminary yield tests have been carried out, with encouraging results, but the total objective has not yet been reached. Further work will be necessary to develop larger, more productive heads, still better straw and greater disease resistance.

Unicum varieties, should they become available, will have some limitations. It is possible that, for maximum production, this type of plant may require a different spatial arrangement from that provided by the conventional seed drill. It may be that precision planters would have to be developed, as has been done for corn. It is highly probable that seeding rates would have to be increased over that of ordinary varieties, requiring a greater outlay in seed costs. This could well be overcome by increased productivity. Research will be necessary to clarify these points.

Unquestionably, Dr. Shands' discovery has opened up an intriguing area of research and speculation. It may well be the start of something big!

CANADA'S PREMIERS DEDICATE THE BIRCH TRAIL

The place: McGill University. The time: 12:15 p.m.,
Wednesday, Oct. 11. The event: Premiers Dedicate Canada's
Birch Trail, Centennial Project of the Morgan Arboretum

The Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Leacock Building, the skyline of Montreal and the psychedelic sounds of Expo '67 all provided a background for the crowning event in another of the many Centennial Projects of MacDonald College. This one was really different, though.

Canada's provincial premiers officiated in the symbolic planting of white birches. Each of the seedlings had been brought from the respective province to form part of the Canada Birch Trail — the Centennial Project of the Morgan Arboretum.

After the premiers completed their tree-planting tasks, the Governor-

General then planted a maple tree as a symbol of Canada.

Following the dedication ceremony the trees were replanted in the Birch Trail at the Morgan Arboretum.

The one key leader behind this project is former Dean, Dr. W.H. Brittain. During the past several years, Dr. Brittain has collected birch seeds from communities he has visited all across Canada. The seeds were cultivated to seedling size and then replanted at permanent sites in the Canada Birch Trail.

As Dr. Brittain claims, "The birch is truly Canadian, especially since it was so meaningful to the history of Canada." Not only is the birch found in all ten provinces of Canada, but in

the early days, all inland water transportation was based on the use of the birch-bark canoe.

While this project does not really compare with the size or flamboyance of such events as the Military Tattoo, Expo '67 or the Pan-American Games, it can claim to be uniquely appropriate to Canada's Centennial.

From Aklavik to Port Aux Basques, from Port Hastings to Bonanza Creek, from Reindeer Depot to Port Hope, came the seedlings for Canada's Birch Trail. From Dr. Brittain came the idea. From the provincial premiers came the officialdom. Now the Birch Trail is a reality, ready to grow for the next one hundred years.

The flags of Canada's provinces flying beside their respective birch tree in the Canada Birch Trail, Morgan Arboretum.



Prof. A.R.C. Jones and Premier Robert Stanfield preparing to plant the Birch seedling from Nova Scotia.

The Governor General of Canada planting the symbolic Maple tree.



Dr. W.H. Brittain introducing the Canada Birch Trail to Canada's Premiers and the Governor General.

DEDICATION OF THE CANADA BIRCH TRAIL

McGILL CONVOCATION OCTOBER 11, 1967

Remarks by Dr. W. H. Brittain

Six years ago the decision was made to undertake at the Morgan Arboretum a centennial project based upon a characteristic Canadian tree — one that in itself would best express the significance of this great occasion — a tree of outstanding appearance, embracing in its distributions the widespread boundaries of Canada, and finally a tree associated in some meaningful way with the history and development of what is now Canada.

Fortunately, all three elements are combined in the familiar white birch tree, which lines roadsides, lakes and streams throughout the length and breadth of the land, or to quote the words of the blazon on the national coat-of-arms, "*A mari usque ad mari*".

Historically, it is linked with one of the most significant and romantic eras in our national de-

velopment — the era of the fur traders and the voyageurs, whose activities played such a vital role in shaping our country within its present boundaries. The famous voyageur trail through the heartland of Canada was the homeland of the white birch, whose shining coat, in the form of the light bark canoe, was the basis for an amazing system of inland water transport, permitting communications between all parts of the vast domaine.

It is true that the canoe played but a minor, though not an entirely negligible, part in our development of this project, but the task did involve journeys over thousands of miles of woodlands, prairies, tundras and mountains in order to collect the seed, which, when planted and grown to seedling size was finally established in the form of an avenue of trees

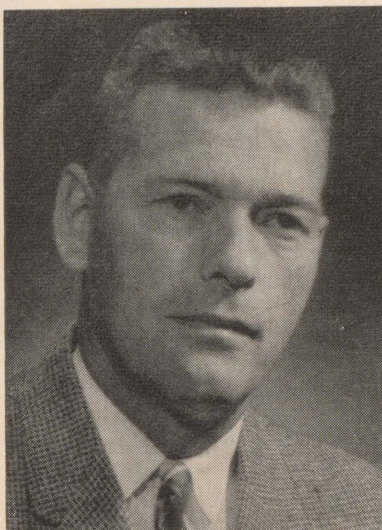
forming "The Canada Birch Trail" representing every province and territory in Canada from Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, in the east, to Victoria, British Columbia, in the far west and Reindeer Station in the far north.

Today, you are not here to participate in a simple tree planting ceremony — that occupational hazard of all men in public life — but to assist in the symbolic dedication of this unique trail on behalf of the people of your province — a trail which may be taken to reflect alike the unity and the diversity of our country.

Finally, I would like to feel that this dedication carries with it a charge upon our successors to maintain it in full health and vigour for the next centennial of a united Canada.

it was a good year for crops

With the blessing of excellent weather, the crops on the College farm have been the best in years. Farm Director Rudi Dallenbach comments on some of the highlights in this interview with Walker Riley



WALKER RILEY

Riley: From the point of view of crops, just how good a year has it been, Rudi?

Dallenbach: I would say it has been one of the best years I have ever experienced as a farmer because our crops were in on time, we had excellent weather, we had warmth when we needed warmth, we had rain when we needed rain, and no frost before the end of September. I would say that we can be very thankful for the kind of weather we have had this year. We are going to have plenty of feed, the silos are full, the new 800-ton silo is full, we have enough hay, and haylage to feed the herd this coming winter.

Riley: Could you give us an eye picture of the College farm?

Dallenbach: The farm consists of some 550 acres of tillable land. Of this, about 65 acres were in corn, we had about 60 acres we used for haylage, and the remainder for pasture and hay.

Riley: How much livestock do you carry?

Dallenbach: We have about 270 head of cattle on the farm. Of these 90 are milking cows and 40 are beef cows and the rest are young stock. We also have some 50 sheep with their lambs and 450 hogs. Of course, all the feed for the hogs is purchased. The sheep roughage is produced on the farm but most of the grain is purchased and the same thing is true for the cattle.

Riley: A great many changes have taken place on the College farm in the past year. Could you outline the major ones for us?

Dallenbach: One of the major ones is the changing from a pasture operation to the feed-lot operation for the milking herd. We built a 24 x 60 silo complete with mechanized feed bunks, and we are going into a

complete feedlot operation. There are a good many other changes which are not visible and which I feel are probably even more important. The first is that we have embarked on a soil and crop improvement program which should show considerable results in years to come. We will be testing our fields every year. We embarked on a forage production program of corn, haylage and hay and we hope that with this system we can improve our production considerably over the next few years. To facilitate this crop program, we are rearranging our fields. We have taken out the fences, bulldozed out the old fence lines, and are improving the roadsides. We are switching around some fields so that we can have continuous corn crops in the area most suited to corn, Alfalfa in the fields most suitable for Alfalfa, and pasture and annual green-chop crops in those fields which are readily accessible to the barn and where they can be seen as demonstrations. This rearranging of the farm in three sections, one continuous corn, one Alfalfa and grass production, and the third demonstration pasture and small crop production, is going to take perhaps five years. There are a number of

factors which have speeded up the need for this action. One of them is the Trans-Canada Highway which has gone through the farm and another one is the mechanization of forage handling. We feel that the layout we are planning is going to make it much easier to harvest our crops with high-capacity machinery.

Riley: Tell us about that old pasture field you are rehabilitating across the Trans-Canada Highway, Rudi.

Dallenbach: We were very fortunate this year. This field was rather rough and had a lot of blow sand over clay. We made a deal with a construction firm which needed sand and fill to excavate the sand and in return restore the field so it could be handled as a pasture for the beef herd in the future. We cleared some 75 to 85 acres of land like this which will be a great asset to our forage production program. For next year, we have taken soil samples and we will probably have some corn growing in this area for silage and grain corn. We will have some annual crops where the land is fairly rough and needs to be worked for another year or two and then part of the area which is in good condition will be seeded down to Birdsfoot Trefoil and Timothy for pasture.

Riley: Let's talk now about this year's hay crop.

Dallenbach: We had excellent hay this year due to the ideal moisture and heat. It came along well in the Spring and we were able to start cutting very early in June. Most of our first cut was put up as haylage. This was done for two reasons. We had a little bit of a weather problem at that time, and we had silo space. We feel that haylage is probably the best way to handle forage grass and Alfalfa in this particular part of the country, especially in the first part

of the season when the weather is catchy. We made a little more dried hay, from the second cut than we probably would have done under ordinary conditions. The weather was better at that time and we felt that we should make hay while the sun shines and haylage when you can't make hay.

I feel it is important to get as much dry matter as possible into the barn in the best possible condition, and with the number of acres we have, it's just physically impossible to handle all this as hay in the ten days the crop is at its best. So we spread out the haying season with haylage.

Riley: What other steps are you taking to spread out your haying season?

Dallenbach: Right now the hay crops are all the same mixture. However, in the future we will be using different varieties and different methods of fertilization to spread our haying season over a long period. There are earlier varieties of Alfalfa like Glacier or Alfa which we can use with Brome or Timothy and then at the other end, we can use Birds-foot Trefoil and Timothy to extend our haying season. On some fields we may apply the mineral fertilizers in the fall so they will be ready very early in the spring to go to work; in other fields we may only apply the fertilizer in the spring and on some only after the first cut has come off. Through this we hope to put some variety into the maturity of our crops so that we don't have everything come in at the same time.

Riley: How important is corn in your program Rudi?

Dallenbach: I would say that corn is becoming the most important forage crop in our dairy feeding program. As a matter of fact, we have increased the corn acreage this year to 70 acres and we can see an increase to 90 or 100 acres for the coming year. This will be continuous corn. Due to the nature of the chemicals we use for weed control, we feel that we are justified in following corn year after year and there is no evidence that with adequate fertilization we should not be able to maintain our corn crops at 20 to 30 ton

Riley: Tell us how you got your excellent crop of corn this year.

Dallenbach: The first thing we did was to choose the right hybrids for this area; we planted as early as we possibly could, early in May; we used high-fertility and we got excellent weed control. Then we had the help of the weather of course, which was just excellent this year. The fertility program was based on a soil test we took last fall. We applied

two tons of lime per acre last fall and then this spring we used 0-15-30 at rates from 150 to 300 lbs. to the acre depending on the recommendations from our soil test, applied with the bulk spreader and disced in. At seeding time we used 11-48-0 fertilizer banded near the seed at the rate of 60-100 lbs. to the acre. We felt that this gave it a real good start and helped the corn along at the time when it needed this fertilizer the most.

Riley: There is a lot of discussion these days, Rudi, about plant population in corn fields, and row widths.

Dallenbach: On the recommendation of the agronomy department, we planted in 30" rows and we aimed for a plant population of 25,000. Usually, in order to finish up with 25,000 you may have to plant about 27,000 or 28,000. I would say that we came through with about 28,000; I think every kernel that went into the ground, happened to sprout this spring, so our plant population was very high. But again due to the fertility program and the weather, we were lucky, and it turned out well with the exception of a little lodging. This was probably due to the high population, but with the machinery we have today, this didn't create any problem; it picked up every stalk clean. Altogether, we used five varieties, and I might say that some stood up better than others, and the single cross stood up exceptionally well.

Riley: Did you have any insect problems?

Dallenbach: We had serious wire-worm damage in one field. For reasons which I still don't quite understand as we didn't treat any of our seed, only this one field was affected. We had to disc up this field and replant it again three weeks after it was originally planted. We did not apply any more fertilizer nor did we apply any more chemicals for weed control and we had excellent results. Due to the late frost this fall, we were able to bring this field also a long way to maturity before we had to put it into the silo.

Riley: Another problem we know you had was yellow nut-sedge. How did you handle that one?

Dallenbach: We have some black muck soils and on these soils it takes a lot of chemical to give you a satisfactory kill. We applied 3 lbs. of Atrazine and a gallon and a half of oil per acre when the nut grass was about 1½ inches tall. Two days after application we had a good shower. Later, we ran through once with the cultivator. Most of the nut grass dried

up and so we ended up with a fairly clean field.

Riley: In your drylot feeding program for the dairy cows, will you be feeding out of storage or will you be growing green-chop crops?

Dallenbach: Our program is to feed out of storage, and the reason for this is that we have more uniformity by feeding out of storage than when we go to green crops. As you know green crops vary quite a bit in dry matter due to weather conditions and so forth. However, in order to overcome some of the feedlot fatigues as they are called, we will probably be feeding some green feed on occasions, but never green feeds alone.

Riley: What crops will you be growing for this green feed program?

Dallenbach: This will be mainly from the regular Alfalfa and Brome or maybe some green oats, Sudan, or Sudax or some of the emergency crops. However, I expect that it will be primarily corn and haylage out of the silo.

Riley: Tell us a little bit about your haying system.

Dallenbach: We used a 10' swather with a crusher, and we had a rake to turn over the swath whenever they needed it, we used a baler with a bale thrower and three wagons with false fronts which permitted us to unload very quickly at the barn. We felt that the system worked fairly well; on our best day we were able to put 2,600 bales into the barn with three men, one on the baler, one hauling, and one unloading. There are some minor things to be ironed out; we lose too much time by hitching and unhitching wagons; we are still losing too much at the barn unloading. I would say that by next year when we have some of the other bugs ironed out that the baler will be the determining factor of how much hay we can get in a day. I doubt that there will ever be a machine made to pick up hay fast enough to overcome the factor of maturity.

Riley: Would you recommend the practices that you have followed here as a pattern for all farms through the province?

Dallenbach: I don't think that there is any one pattern for all farms. Each farm operator has to work out a system which works on his own farm. However there are probably views and opinions we could exchange on forage handling and forage production. There are certainly a lot of things which I could learn from other farmers and maybe someone can learn something by visiting our farm here at Macdonald College.

A SPANIEL DIET

by Florence A. Farmer

What sad eyes a cocker spaniel has. Did you ever see a spaniel watching humans have afternoon tea? Our lovely honey-colored spaniel sits very near Granny's feet because she knows that Granny might give her a biscuit. At night she goes to Martha because she seems to have learned that when Martha is tired her resistance is low. The chances are good that Martha will slip Honey a biscuit. Sometimes she has to beg for it. Martha tells Honey to put up her right paw and then her left paw to shake hands. Then she must sit down and beg. Then, with luck, Honey gets a biscuit. It is not so much that Honey likes biscuits but she loves the attention. She should have been a human. She almost seems to talk. She almost asks the children to take her for a walk. She literally does anything for those she loves. Normally she has one meal a day, about six o'clock at night. She eats it so fast that before we have said Grace for dinner she runs in from the kitchen and sits under the table. As usual she chooses Granny's feet. Granny doesn't mean to feed her but her hand is not very steady and sometimes she inadvertently drops a little of her meal. Honey picks up the scraps better than our carpet sweeper. I've often wished Honey liked straight pins and threads. It would save getting out the vacuum cleaner after we've been sewing. It is a good thing for Honey that she has only one meal a day. I think she would eat all day long if we would let her. She seems to have an insatiable capacity for food. I once saw a spaniel that was very heavy and wondered whether his owner was under the misapprehension that just because he liked food, she had to keep feeding him all day.

I am a little like Honey myself; I don't think I need the food but how I love eating! Every time we have company out comes the teapot and the plate of cookies. If I could eat one cookie with my clear tea, I'd be all right but once I have tasted a crisp sweet cookie, I immediately want another and another. Now I have started on a spaniel diet and it seems to be

helping me to curb by appetite. Like Honey, I have one big meal a day — at supper time. In this way I eat about 700 calories with the family. I usually have breakfast by myself anyway so it poses no particular problem. Lunch is always difficult but at last I have found a meal which seems to satisfy me for about five hours. Let me tell you about my spaniel diet so that if you are determined to lose five pounds before Christmas, you can start right away.

Breakfast should consist of not more than 350 calories. It is possible to eat much less than this and still have a good nutritious meal.

Try eating an apple or have a cup of coffee when you first get up if breakfast is not to be served right away. This will suffice for an hour or two. Then for breakfast experiment a little until you find a breakfast that is satisfactory. Use a protein food, such as crisp bacon, poached egg or a slice of processed cheese. Serve this with one slice of toast (no butter) and a whole orange or a small glass of orange juice. You may find you do not need to drink anything with your meal or you may require water or skim milk. If you have not had your morning cup of coffee, you could have it with your meal. When you have found a breakfast which suits you, eat the same one every day for five days. Then if it works calculate the calories, and if it is under 350 use this breakfast for your spaniel diet. Once or twice a week you can substitute bacon for egg or cheese for milk, remembering to keep the calories under 350.

Once you have found a satisfactory breakfast, start thinking about lunch. Experiment again until you find a lunch that will carry you through until supper time. The only limit placed on your imagination is the fact that once again the calories should not be over 350. Soup and raw fruit or cottage cheese, lettuce and dietetic fruit or lettuce, apples and a slice of processed cheese or a tomato sandwich with lettuce and a little dressing could constitute the meal. Find something you enjoy and calculate its caloric value. Then eat



FLORENCE A. FARMER

that lunch every day for five days (along with your spaniel breakfast). Now you are ready to start calculating your day's calories. Eat whatever is served at the evening meal but if necessary have small servings so that the total calories eaten does not exceed 700 for the meal. Keep your total for the day under 1400. If you have morning tea, coffee at eleven, afternoon tea or a snack before you go to bed the calories must be included for the day's total.

Try your spaniel diet for a month and you will probably lose about five pounds. After a month on 1400 calories, you may be able to cut your intake to 1200 calories. Do it the same way, by having 300 calories for breakfast, 300 for lunch (or supper) and 600 for dinner. Canada's Food Guide should be followed very carefully. Your daily diet should contain one and a half cups of skim milk, an orange (or juice) an apple (or other fruit) a serving of potatoes, salad greens and another vegetable, a serving of meat (or fish) half a slice of bread, a quarter of a cup of cereal and cheese and egg three times a week each. On 1200 calories you should continue to lose a pound a week. By Easter you will have taken off another ten pounds. I wish I could tell you that once you had lost fifteen pounds you could relax but I cannot. Your reward for losing fifteen pounds will be the added self-confidence that you can continue to eat moderately for the rest of your life. If that prospect is discouraging think how difficult it is to save fifteen thousand dollars if you never start by saving the first dollar. Your ultimate reward for watching your weight will be long life, good health and self-respect.

Good luck with your spaniel diet.

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

AID FOR FARMERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED LOSSES OF CATTLE OR SHEEP

In order to help farmers who find themselves in a PRECARIOUS SITUATION owing to losses of cattle or sheep, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers them the benefits of a new assistance policy.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

The Department's assistance consists in:

1. Purchasing and paying for grade cattle or sheep of good quality as replacements;
2. Examination of the purchased animals by a veterinarian and their protection against Pasteurellosis during transport, if necessary.

The Department's assistance is subject to the following conditions.

1. The assistance policy applies only to losses of at least 30% of the animals in the herd or flock from severe acute disease or from poisoning or certain farm accidents.
2. Losses from accidents are limited to those caused by lightning, electric shock, or the burning of farm buildings. Losses of sheep killed by wild animals will also be compensated for if they amount to 10% or more of the flock.
3. Application for assistance must be accompanied by a written statement clearly establishing the nature of the disease, the type of poisoning, or the kind of accident, and giving the number of cattle or sheep lost;
4. The aforesaid diagnosis of the nature of the disease, poisoning, or accident must be made by a practising veterinarian, or by a veterinarian attached to an official veterinary laboratory, or by a chemist. However, in the case of accidents, as defined in article 2 above, the report may be issued by the local representative of the Department;

5. The claimant must make a payment of \$100 per head of cattle to be replaced and \$10 per sheep to be replaced, by means of a certified cheque payable to the Provincial Department of Finance;
6. The Department's assistance will be limited to a maximum of \$250 per head of cattle and \$15 per sheep on not more than 10 head of cattle nor more than 25 sheep;
7. Chronic diseases and diseases for which the Department of Agriculture and Colonization already has an assistance policy, diseases named by the Department of Agriculture of Canada, and accidental causes other than those specified are not covered by the policy;
8. Owners of livestock who have not called in their veterinarian or are found to have been negligent in the care of their flocks or herds or in applying elementary principles of hygiene will be refused assistance;
9. The Department will demand restitution if the application for assistance is shown to contain false statements;
10. This is a temporary policy and will become null and void if the livestock insurance bill is passed by the legislature.

*The Deputy Minister of
Agriculture and Colonization,*

ROMEO LALANDE

QUEBEC, April 1st 1967.

Pages 11 to 15 supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization. Photographs by Omer Beaudoin.

PROGRAMME FOR QUEBEC AGRICULTURE

Mr. O. Larouche of Jonqui re takes advantages of aid from Dept. of Agriculture & Colonization.

From a speech by Mr. Cl ment Vincent at the Agriculture and Quebec Day at the Toronto National Exhibition on September 1st 1967.



In Quebec, we are no longer living in the days when the farmer would submit to a life of drudgery, toiling from dawn to dusk to ensure a bare minimum for his family. He is now aware that he is entitled to a standard of living comparable to that of other classes of society, and he won't be satisfied with less. If we do not succeed in solving this crucial problem, at least half of the farms in some parts of the province will be abandoned for want of people to work them before the present generation has passed away.

Our efforts to solve this problem hinge on four main points: improvement and development, financing, information, and marketing. As an example of farm improvement, let us take the basic problem of Quebec farms, drainage.

We have launched a five-year programme which calls for the digging of 8,000 miles of watercourses and aid for the laying of fifty million feet of sub-drainage. During recent years, these improvement works had been lagging behind technical agricultural progress and were not even keeping pace with capital farm investments, whereas they should have preceded them to ensure their maximum efficiency and benefits and the uniform, harmonious development of agriculture.

But we cannot talk about improvements without calling into question the methods used so far to solve the problem of farm financing. Farm investments should be made rationally and in keeping with the farmer's *real needs*. We are therefore working on the co-ordination of the Farm Credit Act, the Act to Amend the Department of Agriculture and Colonization Act, the Farm Improvement Act, and other statutory and discretionary measures with a view to using our soil resources. All these measures, supported by programmes of adult education, vocational retraining, reclassification and regrouping of the farm labour force, creation of new

jobs, and assistance for removal and re-establishment, will permit prudent and gradual abandonment of sub-marginal farms. This, in turn, will facilitate the regrouping of marginal farms in order to make paying units out of them — to the great benefit of everybody concerned.

We have also to think about protecting present farm investment. That is why we have adopted a crop insurance plan — Bill 45, sanctioned on the 29th of June. The members of the Quebec Crop Insurance Board have already been appointed and are engaged in organizing the programme. The Department's experts are now preparing a livestock insurance plan and, still with the same object of protecting the farmers' investments, the Quebec government has changed the system of guarantee required from milk dealers to ensure payment of their suppliers. The overhaul of the whole financial structure of agriculture obviously involves a complete remodeling of existing farm credit legislation, to make it more flexible to allow the necessary investments in soil, buildings, livestock and machinery. We are already at work on this and the results will not be long in materializing.

In all reforms, the human element must never be lost sight of. Institutions cannot evolve alone: human development must keep pace with them. If we want the Quebec farmer to be a real professional and a businessman at the same time, we must provide him with the means to make the desired change. The government must therefore take the necessary steps to raise the farmer's level of education — appreciably and soon — so that he will have a basic training comparable to that of any other professional man. The farmer must be given the concepts of marketing which he needs to manage his enterprise and market his products. Special courses in a programme of continuing education should also be made available to him so that he can keep up with developments in science and technique.

Information and agricultural extension services to farmers demand more, well specialized agents in all fields of agriculture, able to cooperate together and with the farmers to achieve practical solutions to problems at local and regional levels. We have thus decided to decentralize the administration of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization in order to focus it again

at the regional level. At this regional level there will be teams made up of specialists in different branches of agriculture — and including young economists, sociologists, veterinarians, agricultural engineers, and specialists in the education of young people and in domestic science — under a regional coordinator. Each team will be backed by an administrative section to deal with grants and subsidies. At the local or farm level there will be farm-management teams including an agronomist and technicians.

A network of agricultural laboratories covering the whole province — which is already under development — will permit sounder farming operations and complement the work of our regional teams. These laboratories will provide the farmers with milk tests; diagnoses of animal and plant diseases; analyses of livestock feeds to ensure cheaper feeding; quick soil testing for economical fertilizer application; leaf analyses for fruit-growers; and so on. In support of this network will be the provincial laboratories equipped to carry out the more thorough analyses required on all farms.

Our efforts have also been directed to marketing and we have passed regulations designed to ensure the purity and honest retailing of food. We have also passed regulations concerning the inspection and grading of fresh fruits and vegetables, following an agreement with Ottawa to strengthen inspection teams at the wholesale and retail levels. We have likewise put into effect a programme of ante and post mortem meat inspection in inspected abattoirs, entailing the right to use the "Quebec Approved" stamp which is required in the larger cities of the province. Meanwhile we have not neglected the basis of our farm economy — milk. One of the latest acts passed during the session that has just ended concerns a government plan, estimated at 42 million dollars, to permit the creation and modernization of regional dairy plants whose capacity and varied milk-processing facilities will allow the organization of a more rational system of shipment from farm to plant. The whole plan will favour higher net returns to dairy farmers.

Briefly, that is the new look we want to give to Quebec agriculture and we hope that it will soon be at least as good as the agriculture of any other province in Canada.

MR. ROMEO LALANDE ADDRESSES CANADIAN HATCHERY FEDERATION

From a speech by Mr. Roméo Lalande, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Hatchery Federation; Beauport, September 20th 1967.

At meetings on a national scale, like the one that has brought us together here, our feelings naturally prompt us to recall the bonds uniting the participants — liking and aptitude for the same field of production, participation in identical activities, and the sharing of a common task in the same calling.

And yet, for all of you who share in this enterprise, whether as producers, distributors, retailers, scientists or technicians, there is another, more specific and perhaps stronger bond, namely your common concern to find the best possible answer to one of the poultryman's basic problems: how to match production to the realities of today's market and to the forecasts of future demands revealed by surveys among your customers.

This identity of interests entitles the poultrymen of Quebec, along with those of other provinces, to enjoy the same privileges, draw upon the same technical resources, and also to share the responsibility of striving for the development of an important sector of Canadian agriculture. Whatever province you may have come from, you are well aware that the research effort demanded by your problems cannot be left to a few isolated specialists nor to government authorities. These problems are the mutual concern of the entire poultry industry, and I believe that this convention bears witness to your awareness of your responsibility.

Those of us who have attended your previous conventions beyond the boundaries of Quebec have spoken enthusiastically about the very friendly welcome they have received from poultrymen in other provinces. We sincerely hope that you too will take away with you a deep enough personal impression of our welcome that you will want to come and see us again.

You have doubtless heard echoes of the profound changes which Quebec

has been undergoing during the past few years. The underlying reason is that the French Canadian community has changed its strategy: the preoccupation with mere survival has been replaced by a collective urge to construct, and a desire to contribute even more than in the past hundred years to the building of a prosperous Canada. At a certain time, the instinct of a people to remain true to itself begets great ambitions; to understand them calls for real communication and constant, genuine dialogue between all concerned, like that fostered by the participants in this convention as they tackle old problems in a bold, new, and decisive way.

These hopes and strivings — which it is fitting and proper to recall at a national convention — are perfectly in harmony with the aspirations of Canadian poultrymen, who have set themselves the ambitious aim of building a poultry industry that shall be permanently in the forefront of progress and capable of satisfying the needs of the home market and meeting competition from neighbours. Quebec intends to make its necessary contribution to the achievement of this aim. The dynamism of its poultrymen and the progress of its poultry industry bear witness to this intention.

Poultry placements in Quebec now exceed 60 million chicks and 4 million poults a year. The province is self-sufficient as regards chicken but still produces only 60% of the eggs and 50% of the turkey meat it needs. Thus, Quebec is an attractive market for egg and turkey producers in other provinces. Nevertheless it is a legitimate ambition for us to try to balance production and consumption as we have succeeded in doing for chicken.

A comparative study shows that Quebec's share of Canada's cash income

from poultry production has been steadily growing for the past 25 years and new stands at 25% for poultry meat and 15% for eggs, or about 20% altogether. The cash income of Quebec's poultrymen represents 16% of the cash income from all farming operations in the province. These figures indicate the importance of poultry production and the need to work to ensure its development and financial success. Poultry production cannot be allowed to vegetate without thereby hampering the progress of agriculture as a whole.

It is in this realistic context that the supporting effort of the Quebec government is brought to bear. This effort takes the form of guidance and direction of poultry productions, technical aid to poultrymen, marketing assistance, diagnosis of disease, subsidization of research, and the provision of credit for establishment and organization purposes. Because of the ever-present possibility of overproduction on a national scale, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the agricultural ministries of Quebec and the other provinces to set production targets. But if, in the future, it should become necessary to have recourse to a national poultry products marketing board, supported by provincial boards and producers' groups, in order to permit orderly marketing, stabilization of prices and therefore planned production, then the collaboration of all the provinces will be needed. This is another prospect which is open to investigation in the search for solutions to many of our problems.

May the light of the future rather than the lingering shadows of the past guide you in the setting of your course and mode of action. Your convention will then reflect the present dynamic mood of Quebec and the wide horizons revealed to its visitors by Man and his World.



A brooder-house on the farm of Philippe Taillon at St-Prime, Roberval. The pullet chicks are raised for broilers and the cockerels for roasting fowl. In this branch of the poultry industry, Quebec supplies her own needs.

FIELD CROP ACREAGES IN QUEBEC

The Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce has published estimates of the acreages devoted to the principal field crops in Quebec in 1966 and 1967. Also given is the 1967 acreage expressed as a percentage of the 1966 acreage, for each crop, as follows:

Crop	Area (Thousands of acres)		1967 compared with 1966 (Per cent)
	1966	1967	
Wheat	29.0	29.1	100.0
Oats	1,002.0	1,018.0	102.0
Barley	15.5	17.0	110.0
Rye	4.9	4.9	100.0
Flaxseed	18.5	17.0	92.0
Mixed grains	102.0	110.0	108.0
Corn for grain	17.7	20.0	113.0
Buckwheat	16.0	13.3	83.0
Dry peas	1.4	1.7	120.0
Dry beans	1.0	1.0	100.0
Potatoes	74.7	71.0	95.0
Field roots	4.1	3.7	90.0
Tame hay	3,378.0	3,353.0	99.0
Fodder corn	73.9	76.4	103.0
Sugar beets	8.4	8.7	103.0
Tobacco	8.7	9.6	111.0
Pastures	2,121.0	2,079.0	98.0
Total	6,876.8	6,833.4	99.4

THE WINNERS IN THE SETTLERS' MERIT CONTEST

The results of the 1967 Settlers' Merit contest, in which there were eight competitors for the gold medal, four for the silver medal, and eleven for the bronze, were as follows:

In the first of these three classes, Mr. Gustave Rioux of Saint-Emile d'Auclair, Témiscouata, was the winner with 901 points out of a possible 1000, thereby winning the gold medal, the title of Commander of the Order, and the Diploma of Merit with very great distinction.

In the silver-medal class, Mr. Conrad Soucy of Lejeune, Témiscouata, came first with 881 points.

In the bronze-medal section, Mr. Léonard Thibault of Sainte-Florence, Matapédia, was the leading competitor with 868 points.

This year, the contest took place in the third region, made up of the counties of Gaspé North and South, Bonaventure, Matane, Matapédia, Rivière-du-Loup, Kamouraska, Témiscouata, and Rimouski. The committee of three members which judged the entrants' farms consisted of Messrs Roger Michaud, president, and Albert Daigle and Gérard Bouchard, Commanders of the Order.

NEW F.C.C. QUE. BRANCH MANAGER

The appointment of Fabien Langlois, 36, as Farm Credit Corporation Branch Manager for the Province of Quebec has been announced by George Owen, Corporation Chairman.

He succeeds F. J. Beaudoin who has been named Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Government's Farm Credit Bureau.

Born at St. Jean where he received his early education, Mr. Langlois graduated with a B.S.A. from the Institut Agricole d'Oka in 1954.

Joining the F.C.C. in July 1962 as a credit advisor in the field, he later served in the Branch Office in Quebec City as a reviewing officer and loaning officer, until his appointment as Assistant Branch Manager in 1966.

Prior to service with the Corporation Mr. Langlois worked for periods of four years each with the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs and the Co-op Fédérée.

He has been active in the Corporation des Agronomes, now holding the position of Vice-President, Quebec City Branch.

Mr. Langlois is married and has two children.

An Omission

We regret that the name of R. Bruce Ness, Howick, Quebec, was inadvertently left out of the list, in the August issue, page 15, of Quebec seed growers who have been honoured as Robertson Associates by the Canadian Seed Growers.

Mr. Ness received his award in 1951 in recognition of many years producing registered crops of the varieties of oats — Alaska, Cartier, Mabel and Roxton — which were outstanding in their day.

Robertson Associates are granted life-time membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and are entitled to all privileges of that organization. The award was created in honour of Dr. J.W. Robertson, president of the Association for its first fifteen years, and first president of Macdonald College.

Other Quebeckers who have been honoured by the Association, as noted in the August Journal, include André Auger, Anthime Charbonneau, Henri Brault, Paul Méthot, Robert Thomas, Alphonse Beaulieu, Georges Larocque and Emile Lods.

MR. LABRECQUE SPEAKS TO MINK BREEDERS

Speaking at a dinner given by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization for the members of the Canada Mink Breeders Association on September 20th, Mr. Pierre Labrecque, Director of Production and Marketing, congratulated them on their decision to hold their convention in Quebec this year. He continued:

"Your presence here bears witness to the spirit of understanding and goodwill prevailing between members of all the provincial associations in the country. Your aim of proclaiming and establishing the excellence of "Canada Majestic Mink" skins is absolutely praiseworthy and commendable. If it can be said that Canadian mink is now being marketed under its true name of origin in nearly every country in the world where there is no equivalent for it, the credit must go to your association.

"But to achieve this result, you have had to gain the cooperation of mink breeders throughout Canada. As regards the cooperation of the mink breeders of Quebec, you are assured of it, because over 95% of them are members of the Canada Mink Breeders Association.

"By helping mink breeders in Quebec, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization also contributes to the success of your work. With the aim of improving the quality of their production, the services of technicians of the Department's Fur-bearing Animals branch are made available to them. Every year they receive a grant to put on exhibits of live mink and hold study days.

"Under the terms of an assistance policy introduced two years ago by the Department, the vaccination of breeding mink with three vaccines against distemper, infectious virus enteritis, and botulism, for a nominal charge to the breeder, has been made more readily available and widespread. For this purpose, the services of a specialist veterinarian and of the health of animals laboratories at Quebec, Montreal and St-Hyacinthe are at their disposal.

"Quite recently, the benefits of the Farm Improvement Act have been extended to mink breeders. The regulations concerning the application of this Act should be amended in the near future with reference to breeders of fur-bearing animals.

"In 1965, thanks to our Department and in collaboration with ARDA, a careful study and a practical trial were conducted in the Gaspé area with a view to establishing mink farms in that pilot area."

MAURICE VEZINA WINS CONTEST



A pleasant scene at St-Michel, Bellechasse, on the farm of Mr. Maurice Vezina, the winner of the gold medal in this year's Agricultural Merit contest.

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced the results of the 1967 Agricultural Merit competition.

Mr. Maurice Vézina of St-Michel, Bellechasse, won the gold medal and title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit by placing first among the twelve contestants for the honour with a score of 908 points out of a 1000. Mr. Christopher Turgeon of St-Anselme, Dorchester, came second with 906 points and Mr. Robert Brochu of St-Isidore, Dorchester, was third with 901. In order to compete in this section, contestants must already have earned the title of Officer of the Order in a previous contest.

In the class for contestants for the title of Officer (silver medal) of Knight (bronze medal) in which 85 farmers were entered,

Mr. Raymond Morin of St-Anselme came first with 885 points, Mr. Aurèle Blouin of Saint-Henri, Lévis, was second with 881 points, and Mr. Denis Pelletier of Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies, L'Islet, third with 879.

Thirty-three other contestants also qualified for the title of Officer by scoring 850 points or over. Another 46 entrants earned the title of Knight.

The 1967 contest was held in the third region comprising the following 12 countries: Beauce, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Frontenac, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Megantic, Montmagny, Rivière-du-Loup, and Témiscouata. The panel of judges consisted of Messrs Omer Beaudouin, president; Jean-Claude Verville; Maurice Laliberté, Commander of the Order, of Honfleur, Bellechasse; and Fernand Perras, Commander, of St-Isidore, Laprairie.

CLEMENT VINCENT VISITS FRANCE

Mr. Clément Vincent, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, and his deputy minister, Mr. Roméo Lalande, left Montreal on September 21st for Paris to take part in discussions with their French counterparts concerning the possibilities of exchanges between the two governments in the sphere of agriculture.

Mr. Vincent and Mr. Lalande took advantage of their stay in France to

visit areas where the French government's fifth plan for land reclamation and reconversion and agricultural and economic improvement and reorganization is being carried out, and also to discuss common problems with representatives of a number of French farm organizations. They were also scheduled to visit Rome for talks with the directors of FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations whose headquarters is in the Italian capital), and to return to Canada on October 15th.

DR. GERALD T. WARD JOINS MACDONALD STAFF



Dr. Gerald T. Ward has joined the staff at Macdonald College as Director of the Brace Research Institute.

Dr. Ward holds engineering degrees from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and from the University of Durham, England.

Headquarters of the Brace Research Institute has been moved to Macdonald College from Barbados. The Brace Research Institute, established from the bequest from the distinguished Canadian engineer Major Brace, has the purpose of conducting research and extending knowledge in engineering aspects of arid land development.

MACDONALD GRADUATE GOES TO TANZANIA

A report from the Agricultural Institute of Canada indicates that Gary Slocombe of Lorraine, Quebec, a graduate of the Diploma — Agriculture Class in 1965 has volunteered for service with the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO). Mr. Slocombe will be specializing in Hog Production in Tanzania. We wish him well.

PROF. A.R.C. JONES BACK FROM EUROPE

Professor A.R.C. Jones, Department of Woodlot Management has returned from a visit to Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway. In addition, he delivered a research paper at the International Union of Forest Research Organizations meeting in Munich. A report of his visit will be published in a future issue of the Journal.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS FORM AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE

Five of Canada's most eminent authorities on the economic aspects of agriculture have been named to serve on a special task force to project National Agricultural goals and recommend policies to meet them.

Dr. David L. MacFarlane, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Macdonald College is one of the five authorities. Journal readers are well acquainted with Dr. MacFarlane's contributions, especially his annual review and outlook statements published in January.

A second Quebec member of the agricultural task force is Pierre Comtois of Sherbrooke, a partner in Belanger, St-Jacques, Sirois, Comtois and Co., Chartered Accountants.

Other members of the task force are: Dr. D.R. Campbell, Professor of Poli-

tical Economy and Associate Dean of Arts and Science, University of Toronto; Dr. J.C. Gilson Professor and Head of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba; and Dr. D.H. Thain, Professor of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario.

With all this talent, everyone associated with agriculture will be eagerly awaiting the reports of the agricultural task force.

COSSMAN RETIRES FROM GOVT. POST

An agriculturalist well known in Eastern Canada, Paul Cossman, has retired as chief of the Merchandising and Licensing Section, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cossman graduated from Macdonald College in 1926.

28 DIPLOMA STUDENTS REGISTER IN AGRICULTURE

All students in the Diploma-Agriculture classes have now been registered with 14 in each year. Under the new course schedule, the first year diploma students registered in September and the second year on October 11. All the students, except one, are from the Province of Quebec.

DIPLOMA STUDENTS FIRST YEAR

BOYLE, James, Arvida, P.Q.
BUDIN, Gyordy, Rosemount, P.Q.
DERICK, Kenneth H., Pointe Claire, P.Q.
GOUNDREY, Wayne G., Huntingdon, P.Q.
HAWKE, David S. East Farnham, P.Q.
JOHNSON, Rachel W. (Mrs.), Melbourne, P.Q.
LYNCH, Ned, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
McCARTHY, John F., Lasalle, P.Q.
McKINLEY, Gary H., Loretteville, P.Q.
NESS, Andy, Howick, P.Q.
O'REILLY, M. Muriel (Miss), Rigaud, P.Q.
PAGE, Gregory Thomas, Jacques Cartier, P.Q.
QAQISH, Burhan, Amman, Jordan
SKILLEN, Bruce D., South Durham, P.Q.
STITT, Barry F., Fort Coulonge, P.Q.
WALLACE, Ronald B., Farnham, P.Q.
WILSON, Stanford A., Franklin Centre, P.Q.

DIPLOMA STUDENTS SECOND YEAR

BLAIR, Brodie Clarence, Franklin Centre, P.Q.
COCHRANE, William Thomas, St. Andre Avellin, P.Q.
CROSSFIELD, Wayne Stanley, East Farnham, P.Q.
DAVIES, Walter Terrence, Shawville, P.Q.
DUCKWORTH, John William, Ste. Anne de Bellevue
GAIGNERY, Richard Henri, Hull, P.Q.
GIBB, John W., Abbotsford, P.Q.
GRIFFIN, Steven Joseph Gregory, Calumet Island, P.Q.
JOHNSTON, William Lisle, Kingsbury, P.Q.
JUDD, Christopher Irvine Lewis, Shawville, P.Q.
MCCUTCHEON, Grant Brian, Granby, P.Q.
MCFARLANE, Kenneth Robert, Howick, P.Q.
PERKINS, Stanley Reid, Mansonville, P.Q.
REMBER, John Robert, Ormstown, P.Q.
RICHARDSON, Richard Gary, Shawville, P.Q.
VEILLON, Louis Pierre, Cowansville, P.Q.
WOLKOW, Wayne, Lachine, P.Q.

The Month With The W. I.

ARGENTEUIL: Arundel: Entertained a guest from Calgary, Alberta. Mrs. Rathwell Morrison was winner in contest for current events. Completed plans for an afternoon tea during which Christmas novelties will be available, and entertaining the Senior Citizen group. **Brownsburg:** Prize money given at the Lachute Fair. Third prize was won by two members entering the Salada Foods Competition; Mrs. Omer Gagné for her hooked rug and Mrs. Orville Cowan for her Centennial Poem. Mrs. Arthur MacAllister had honorable mention for her hooked rug. Rollcall was 'Name a Prime Minister in office the year in which you were born'. Mrs. C. Prosser showed slides of her trip to Britain. Mrs. B. Enlow showed movies of her trip to Jamaica. **Dalesville-Louisa:** Rollcall 'Name an adult training course that you would like to attend'. Mrs. Burke gave an address on the early methods of education in this County. **Frontier:** This meeting was a visit to Hospital St. Coeur de Marie in Hawkesbury, Ont. They were given an extensive tour by the Executive followed by an afternoon tea served by the Mother Superior and her Staff. The slight barrier of a lack of English or French was no barrier to an hour of warm friendship. **Pioneer:** Roll call: 'Name a custom or bring an object from a foreign country for display'. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Judd celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary; (Mrs. Judd was the first secretary of this branch.) Mrs. Arnold Parker, Education Convenor, gave a reading entitled, "Dr. Hitchmanova's War with Want". **Upper Lachute-East End:** Rollcall: 'Something that I learned this year'. Mrs. S. Hume gave an article on 'How to treat burns' — one thing learned; that cold water is one good treatment. Completed plans for a Centennial Dance. A quiz on twisted words was held.

BONAVENTURE: Cascapedia: For a Centennial Project — bought a building and property for W. I. branch. Sponsored the Calf Club at Agriculture Fair. Served dinners, also had canteen at Fair. One member served Barbecue Chicken at her home and the funds went to the W. I. Branch. **Matapedia:** Sponsors Soup Project to local schools, also purchase of Halibut Oil Capsules for pupils of local schools. Rollcall: 'Each member bring jam, jelly or pickles for Home for Aged in Maria, Quebec'.

CHATEAUGUAY - HUNTINGDON: Hemmingford: Mrs. W. W. Guyman, a former Montreal swimming instructor, reported on the W. I. sponsored free swimming lessons for children in the community, instructions given in both French and English. This was held three mornings each week during sum-

mer, with 120 registered. Local cubs and scouts won water safety badges. Mrs. R. Petch, convenor of education, and a committee assisted in organizing the lessons. Hemmingford Elementary School Fair, a W.I. project, was held September sixth with 65 entrants, and 467 entries. One item in sewing was a Centennial Quilt Block, pattern supplied. W.I. had a float in Hemmingford Centennial Parade, held a Centennial Tea, the proceeds to go for Pennies for Friendship. **Howick:** Mrs. Addie Roy, past president of the Ladies Curling Ass'n of Canada, gave a splendid talk on her work, the Diamond-D games, etc. Contest held on floral table decoration. Talk by Mrs. Allen Reid on the new Regional School in Ormstown. **Ormstown:** W.I. held picnic, then visited Little Denmark Flower Shop, Black Kettle Antique Shop and many other places of interest.

COMPTON: Brookbury: Rollcall: 'Give a sentence in French or pay 10¢'. Two new members joined. Card parties to resume September 16th. Donations to Salvation Army and former member.

Cookshire: Reception held for high school teachers. Mr. Ian MacLeay spoke of the Regional High School which is to be completed in 1969. He also showed a model of it. **East Clifton:** The guest speaker, Mrs. Twyman of Sawyerville, used for her topic Education. Mrs. Gordon French had charge of the W.I. display at Cookshire Fair. Prizes given to Sawyerville H.S. and donation to the library. **Sawyerville:** Rollcall: 'Name your birthstone and flower'. Two contests were on the program and two new members joined. **Scotstown:** The Couty President, Mrs. Chapman, gave a report on the Convention. Ten subscriptions ordered for Federated News. Item on cheese making read. Members applied for dressmaking course.

GASPE: Dartmouth River: Rollcall: 'A Beach Party'. Held a successful Bingo game, completed plans for a QWI Fair.

Douglastown: Sponsored a Bingo. Presented a gift to a member celebrating her 50th anniversary. Welcomed a new member. **Gaspé:** Rollcall: 'Old-fashioned dress for which a prize was given'.

Letter of thanks for receipt of Christmas stockings. Standing Committees all reported. A Quiz "What am I".

Murdochville: Rollcall: 'Name a member of Parliament'. Chris Miller had the highest marks in Grade 11. **Wakeham:**

Rollcall: 'Name 4 subjects our children study in school'. Children's gardens were judged by Agronome and four were given prizes. Letter read from Federated News. Tea towels collected and given to school lunch room. **York:** Rollcall: 'Name a TV program you consider unsuitable for children'. Rat

Patrol, Combat, Outer Space were some of those named. Publicity Convenor reported on the 'Trip of the Voyageurs' across Canada and their arrival at Expo. Homemade candy sold and groceries given to lady recently widowed. Report on British Columbia given. **Sandy Beach:** Centennial project realized — this branch held a Flag Raising Ceremony on the Sandy Beach Wharf, attended by J. P. Keays, M.P., Mayor Chas. O'Brien, Archdeacon John Comfort, Mrs. S. Patterson, County President and many others. Plans completed for Fair.

GATINEAU: Each branch was well represented at the County Meeting held at Wakefield with Mrs. Ossington and Mrs. Ellard representing the Provincial Board. **Aylmer East:** Len Trevis, manager of Fine's Florists, demonstrated the care of flowers when they come from the stores. Contest on History of our Women's Institutes. August was Grandmothers' Day, all were in Centennial dress and a two-act play was put on by non-grandmothers. **Eardley:** Mrs. Huntley, a newcomer to Canada showed slides and gave interesting talk on Jamaica where she had just spent three years with her husband in the ministry. A Centennial Quilt was made and quilted at the June meeting. Picnic held in Gatineau Park. **Rupert:** Flowers purchased for the local cemetery and a Memorial Service held. Work completed on W.I. Hall. A tour of Mrs. Hale's home in Low. This house is one of the oldest in the district, (once owned by the Brookes family). It has been restored and contains many century old items. 53 ladies and their husbands went to Expo by chartered bus. **Wakefield:** Members canvassed for the Canadian Cancer Society. Garden party held for the Gatineau Memorial Hospital and a Canadian flag was purchased for the hospital. **Wright:** A member described her trip across the western prairies to Victoria, B.C. Rollcall: 'Name the biggest attraction for you at Expo'.

JACQUES CARTIER: Ste. Annes: The rollcall was 'A cure for the blues' and the program was, appropriately, a sing-song.

MEGANTIC: Inverness: Rollcall: 'Name your worst subject in school and tell why! Plans made to tour a knitting mill and a dry-cleaning establishment and to visit Expo. **Kinnear's Mills:** Rollcall: 'To spell a given word'. Donation of money given to a Memorial Fund in memory of the late Mrs. Dunn. Discussion re centennial project of a picnic area. Completed plans for a card party.

MISSISQUOI: Cowansville: Rollcall answered by describing visit to Expo; extracts read from W.I. monthly magazine from Northern Ireland; letter from

Mrs. Wallace read and discussed; talk given about older women in the field of nursing. A Centennial rug was made by a member for the W.I. to sell tickets on. **Dunham:** Donation towards School prizes. Planned Centennial Tea and Sale. **Fordyce:** Enjoyed illustrated talk on a trip to Eastern Coast; contest on words made from the letters in "Publicity"; donated to the Calf Club; held a silent Auction; sold tickets on a homemade quilt; enjoyed a tour of a cotton mill instead of a meeting in August.

MONTCALM: Rawdon: Held a Tea and Bake Sale (this is the one fund-raising project during the year — one member furnishing cold roast beef and small cooked chickens; another member furnished vegetables from her garden); a drive for funds to sponsor the annual dental Clinic.

PAPINEAU: Lochaber: Rollcall: 'First day experience at school'. Education Convenor gave interesting report on the Library at Lachute High School and how their books are loaned. Letter from Mrs. Ossington thanking them for hospitality.

RICHMOND: Cleveland: held a contest on Cosmos table arrangements, with Mrs. Ralph Healy and Mrs. Alfred Smith winning prizes. W.I. ladies at the Wales Home were entertained at a social afternoon, bingo played and prizes won. **Denison's Mills:** Prizes given for best window-boxes; Mrs. A. Bonham and Mrs. W. Brock tied for 1st place. Mystery parcel brought in some funds for Pennies for Friendship. Completion of plans for a Variety Show — half of the funds for the Dixville Home for Retarded Children. Donations given for School prizes to A.D.S. and St. Francis. **Gore:** donation towards prizes at Annual Plowing Match; donations to County Funds. A member in Greenfield Park reported on providing lodging for a number of W.I. members or their families who were visiting Expo. 1200 cancer dressings brought in. 45 diapers sent to Cecil Butters Home. 10 scrapbooks sent to Dixville Home. **Melbourne Ridge:** Contests held on: names in the news in 1967; on Publicity and on Spelling by Education Convenor. Plans completed for School Fair. Sales held of remnants and rummage. **Richmond Hill:** Contest on cosmos — prize goes to Mrs. L. Goodhue; contest on flower arrangement — winner Mrs. W. Bailey. A quilt was quilted. Sale of vegetables with proceeds going to Pennies for Friendship. Monthly donation auctioned, bringing in extra funds and fun. **Richmond Young Women:** Catered to a wedding. Members made and wore corsages of vegetables — Mrs. E. Stevenson having the prize-winning corsage. A singsong with Mrs. Pariseau at the piano. **Shipton:** Welcomed two

new members. Received two quilt tops to be completed by members for the Cancer Society. Aprons brought in for a future sales table. Holding a School Fair for two days. Contest on General knowledge by Education Convenor — winners were Mrs. W. Broscomb and Mrs. G. Woods. Door prize of Gladioli donated by Mrs. Twemblay and won by two ladies. **Spooner Pond:** Entertained Brompton Road Branch and held meeting in Canadian Legion Hall. Plans completed for bus trip to Expo. Two members won prizes on their entries at the exhibit at Provincial Convention. Mrs. W. Dunlop and Mrs. F. Wintle. A poem read from a former member, now a resident at the Wales Home, Mrs. D. Stalker, who is now 92 years young. Contest for cosmos.

ROUVILLE: Abbotsford: Education Convenor, Mrs. Hamilton Marshall, who is also Chairman of the School Board of Granby, gave an interesting talk on education. This was followed by a question and answer period. Slides were shown of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall's trip to Australia and New Zealand. A black walnut gavel, handcarved by Mr. H. Marshall was given to branch President, Mrs. Rowell.

SHERBROOKE: Sherbrooke County held the quarterly meeting at the Milby Hall with Milby branch as hostesses. The members of Sherbrooke County presented a portable sewing machine to Mr. Markey for the Dixville Home. **Belvidere:** Members operated a Canteen at an auction. Donation given to School Fair. Sunshine Convenor reported cards, a plant and two sunshine baskets given out to those who were ill. **Brompton Road:** Discussion on School Fair. Articles brought in for Fair Booth. Gift presented to member going on trip. **Ascot:** Mrs. H. Wallace of Lennoxville spoke of the articles which were entered in the Salada and Antique handicrafts contest at Convention. Catering to a reception. **Lennoxville:** Rollcall: 'Wear an apron and donate it for the annual Christmas sale. Centennial spoons available. Members asked for donations for their Fair Booth. White Elephant sale held. Report of County Meeting. Plans completed for French classes again this fall. A basket lunch was held on the lawn.

VAUDREUIL: Harwood: Celebrated its 20th anniversary with a dinner at the Vaudreuil Inn. Floral decorations and Birthday cake carried out the Institute colours of blue and gold. Each member received a gift as a souvenir. Following a short business meeting, there was a special program. The Harwood members also attended a short ceremony when a plaque was placed in Dorion's Centennial Park to mark the gift of flowering crabapple trees to the park by this branch.



THE BETTER IMPULSE

News and Views of the Women's Institutes of Quebec

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, HARWOOD W. I.

(picture on page 20)

*Happy Birthday to us — now we're twenty years old —
I don't think our achievements have ever been told.
So I'll try to remember with smiles and with tears
Some of the things we've done over the years.*

*We packed Bundles for Britain with hearty goodwill,
And I think we could perhaps be sending them still
But we finally had to give up in despair,
Knowing we never would get anywhere.
We sent packets of food and clothing and toys
For a numerous family of young girls and boys.
Poor Mrs. St. Aubin worked harder than most
Getting those Bundles away in the post.
At last things in Britain were well on the mend
And we thought it was time for our Bundles to end.*

*We collected clothing and goods for burned-out families,
And helped to pack more for the poor refugees.
We had food sales and teas, very dainty and nice
And gave lots of work for a very small price.
Our Annual Card Party was a Social Affair —
New hats and new dresses and mink stoles went there;
We canvassed the merchants all over the town,
And, bless their hearts!, very few let us down.
Ella Barrett was our first social convenor
And few could resist her coaxing demeanor.*

*Liz Campbell came over and taught an art class, —
We enjoyed it so much we could not let it pass;
So Fran Wren stepped in; for a good many years
She guided our tries to be little Landseers.
We also went in for Theatre art —
'Canada Calls' was the first in this part.
Written and directed by dear Mrs. Wyse,
We appeared to her credit in many a guise.
Our pageant's gone on to national fame —
Ev'ry province in Canada has now heard its name.
The Harwood Singers were formed and in many ways
They earned this group the highest of praise;
They appeared at conventions and many a hall,
And their retirement is now mourned by all.
Our girls sang in French at Federated Convention —
(Our talents are really too varied to mention.)
With the Chamber of Commerce we bought a wheelchair
For a poor local lady who'd no legs to spare.
At her demise the chair returned to Harwood
And has since spent its time round the whole neighborhood.*

*Wherever somebody needed its care
There went our hardworking and busy wheelchair.*

*We set up our bursaries, one, two, three, four,
And though after this year we'll have them no more,
We like to think back that we gave a wee lift
To a young lad or lass who needed this gift.*

*We brought out a cookbook with time, cheek and labour,
And sold all three hundred to member and neighbour,
Thus netting our treasury a nice dividend
And giving our menus new life without end.*

*We've had a few trips and picnics galore
To which friends, neighbours, children, came by the score.
Upper Canada Village and Saint Helen's Isle
Were visited by us in very fine style.
Our two picnic tables placed on the highway
Have given a welcome on many a day
To visitors travelling in our 'Belle Province',
And many have written in grateful response.*

*We've sent cards and flowers to shut-ins and such
And often our baskets have helped give a touch
Of good cheer at Christmas to old and forlorn
In memory of Him who on this day was born.
We worked and we saved and were finally able
To buy our new hospital a bed and a table.
And if any of you must go there for a rest —
Please insist on our bed — I'm sure it's the best.
We gave flow'ring trees to our Centennial Park
To leave in our town a bright beauty mark.
We've filled Christmas stockings, sold UNICEF art,
To help little children in whatever part
Of this tired old world they may happen to live
For it's part of our Creed to love and to give.*

*So Here's to Our W.I.! I'm wishing you the best
For another twenty years of happiness and zest.
And I'm hoping when the Harwood group comes together
every fall
There'll be friendship in that human heart common to
us all!*

A. W. Prinn
September 1967.

**MRS. J. D. LANG
CELEBRATES 52 YEARS
AS A WI MEMBER**

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lang, Howick, Que. celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary in July, 1967, which was also Mrs. Lang's 52nd year as a member of the QWI.

Mrs. Lang's mother, Mrs. Robt. Younie, was one of seven charter members present at the founding meeting of the Howick Homemaker's Club, March 13, 1911, formed by Mrs. J. Muldrew of Macdonald College.



Mrs. J. D. Lang, 52 years a member of Howick W.I.

Mrs. Younie herself was an excellent housekeeper and gardener and excelled at handicrafts, and her daughter followed in her footsteps, joining the WI in 1915 and continuing an interest in gardening and home economics. She bought an old stove for \$3 and in this oven she produced many prize winning loaves of bread and buns. This year, although a health problem has curbed her energy of late years, she took 21 prizes out of 25 entries at the Orms-town Fair.

Twenty years ago Mrs. Lang was given a Life Membership and has served as branch and county president, branch secretary, county convenor and provincial convenor of Agriculture. Mrs. Crawford's report adds that "she has been an outstanding member of the WI. Never, during the 52 years has her interest flagged, nor has she lost the feeling that the WI is an important organization."

HARWOOD (see poem overleaf)



Harwood W.I. Twentieth Birthday dinner. Seated at head table are the President, Mrs. W.T. Ratcliffe and the past presidents, from left to right: Mrs. W.E. Edwards; Mrs. J.W. Dooley; Mrs. J.L. McKellar, Honorary President; Mrs. Ratcliffe; Mrs. E.G. Prinn and Mrs. H.B. Hanna; Mrs. G.C. Henderson, another past president was unable to be present.

W. I. CENTENNIAL MEETING



Members of Brompton Road WI who usually recess in July, met to celebrate Centennial Year with a costume dress picnic tea session. Left to right, seated: Mrs. E. Decoteau, Mrs. C.S. Billing, Mrs. Margaret Goodfellow, Mrs. H. McLeod. Front row: Mrs. D. Cullen, Mrs. Geo. Hadenko and Mrs. G. Hatch.

THE 1967 QUESTION BOX

As these may be of interest to other members we are printing some of the questions with their answers:

Q. Why are delegates from the same branch separated as to room at Convention?

A. They aren't intentionally. If the request is known, it is passed on to the Registrations staff. The QWI no longer look after the registration. You can repeat your request at the desk, but is really better to room with someone from another area.

Q. What is the northern magazine which costs 50¢?

A. The Northern Lights, the magazine of the WI's of the Northwest Territories. It may be ordered from the National Office and is well worth 50¢ a year.

Q. What programs come under citizenship, for example?

A. Follow your Provincial Convenors annual Outline. Also read the Annual Reports for what has been done in the past.

Q. Where can one buy the Q.W.I. History?

A. From the Q.W.I. Office, Macdonald College, Que. (\$1.00) Every member should have one.

Q. May a branch cancel the July and August meetings?

A. This is for the branch to decide. Many do not have regular meetings in the summer, but have picnics or trips.

Q. What is the Q.W.I. Service Fund used for?

A. Q.W.I. bursaries (3 annual ones at \$100 each), Leadership Course, Prizes for Q.W.I. contests (not Salada), printing of Q.W.I. Jubilee History, and for the Q.W.I. Mosaic, etc.

Q. Why do we not have the Salute to the Flag?

A. Because to date there is no official one for our new flag.

Q. Are there any definite plans to start a home with the Abbie Pritchard legacy?

A. It is felt there is not enough money in it yet.



by Norma E. Holmes

Dear Min:

Just finished dusting. How I hate dust. I am sure, as any good psychiatrist would say, it all goes back to my childhood. Father had decided an old barn should be cleaned and white-washed inside, so, in my zeal and ignorance, I offered to do it for ten dollars (the cleaning, that is). I wore out two brooms and I can still see those dust-filled, ages-old draperies hanging from the beams. So now I'm allergic to dust. As an old neighbor used to say. "I'm taking my stand on that." It's a nice thought anyway when allergies are so fashionable. When I saw the Spanish moss in Florida all it looked like to me was trees draped in dust-filled cobwebs. If I lived there I would spend my days sweeping them down.

Herb is still with us. Wendy was playing with our dog Towser (a "hardy mixture" John calls him). Maybe playing isn't the right word. She was sitting on him and turning his ears wrong side out. Herb stopped, perhaps I should say, ceased moving. "I hadda dawg once," said Herb. Breathlessly we waited, but apparently that was all, or it was just too much effort. Dad says if he teases him he feels he is contributing to juvenile delinquency.

Dad played a trick on Charlie though. Charlie was trying to shut Towser in the shed for the night and the dog kept running around the house just ahead of him. As Towser went by

Dad popped him in and shut the door and he let Charlie make a few more rounds, running and swearing, before he stopped him.

I undertook a — or at least the beginning of a — nature lesson with Wendy today. She said, "That's a robin." and I said "Yes, she is going to build a nest. She takes pieces of hay and twigs and makes a nest and then there are eggs in the nest..."

She looks at me with those big eyes. "For Wendy to eat," says she. End of beautiful lesson in nature. I am afraid she won't take after my brother Ted who tamed everything on the farm. He had a pet chicken and a crow and a drake that followed him around like a dog.

We are going to plant a big field of potatoes this year. They tell us that there are an awful lot of "nutrients" (is that the world?) in potatoes that we really shouldn't be without. So the Lowmans are going to eat praties.

I remember once father planted ten acres and I, always on the lookout to make a little money, offered to weed them for ten cents a row. It was a very hot day and my sister and a friend sat in the shade on the lawn and every time I got to the end of a row they would call out to ask how I was doing. I wonder if Jackie and Wendy... No, somehow I don't think it would work.

Eloise

(reprinted from April/65 issue)

NEXT MONTH:

SPECIAL
XMAS
ISSUE

NATURALFLOW
MAPLE SAP TUBING FROM
TREE TO VAT WITHOUT
HANDLING
FLOMOR
MAPLE TAP HOLE PELLETS
INSURING A LARGER FULL
SEASON'S FLOW
\$6.50 for 500 pellets.
FREE LITERATURE

Naturalflow Maple Sap Plastic Tubes
& Supplies Ltd.
St. Emile de Montcalm, P.Q.

THE Country Lane

(reprinted from August, 1961 issue)

ANCIENT OF DAYS

*Oh, he had lived too long
For men to mourn for him,
Dessicated as some
Fallen leaf, that waits
Reunion with the earth,
No neighbour came
And looked at him and said,
"How natural he looks!"
He looked as brittle
As the bindings of old books.
The face was all too thin
For suffering to show—
Or character —
The flowing stream of years
Had drained his life of all
Its passions and its tears.*

*His sons were old too,
And troubled by their lack
Of grief. They stood, heads bowed —
And sighed — and mused upon
The brevity of love,
And grieved indeed
For deep emotions
That were theirs no more.
Death is so gentle
With these aged ones
Who cry no protest
To his beckoning.
He seems to guide
Their faltering steps,
By pleasant paths,
To regions of content,
While Earth prepares
A quiet resting place.*

SOAP-MAKING

(taken from "Light and Shadow",
a book of poems written by Mrs.
Alice Dent Dorey, a grand-daughter
of John Saxe. Mrs. Dorey was born
in Cowansville)

*My mother always made her soap
Around the end of May;
For tumult — what a lot of scope
If it was Saturday.
We built a fire in the yard
With stones on either side
To make a sort of heavy guard
That held the pot astride.
The kettle then was filled with fat
From scraps too old to fry,
And into the cast-iron vat
Went quarts of potash lye.
Then we would gather chips to burn
To make the bubbles roll
And we would each one take a turn
At stirring with a pole.
Such fun about our neighborhood
With never time to mope!
Oh, dear, those far-off days were good
When Mother made her soap.*

THE PASTURE FIELD

*When spring has burned
The ragged robe of winter, stich by stich
And defly turned
To moving melody the wayside ditch,
The pale-green pasture field behind the bars
Is goldened o'er with dandelion stars.*

*When summer keeps
Quick pace with sinewy white-shirted arms,
And daily steepes
In sunny splendor all her spreading farms,
The pasture field is flooded foamy white
With daisy faces looking at the light.*

*When autumn lays
Her golden wealth upon the forest floor,
And all the days
Look backward at the days that went before,
A pensive company, the asters, stand,
Their blue eyes brightening the pasture land.*

*When winter lifts
A sounding trumpet to his stenuous lips,
And shapes the drifts
To curves of transient loveliness, he slips
Upon the pasture's ineffectual brown
A swan-soft vestment delicate as down.*

— Ethelwyn WETHERALD

THE FRUIT GROWER'S WIFE

*My home has lost its peaceful ways
And noise is everywhere;
Sprayers hiccough, tractors squeal,
Men are here and there.*

*The 'guesstimate' is a large crop
When I could wish for small—
Large crops mean fancy prices
Like pride, must take a fall.*

*Then men talk shop at every meal
Crops, spray, or type of sky
The only thing addressed to me
Is "Oh, for apple pie!"*

*Red white or plum curculio,
Parathion, Green Cross, crag—
Borers and the weather
How their tongues do wag!*

*Day by day, the apples size
Green sauce delights the eye—
Then, sure enough, the size is right
To bake an apple pie.*

*It's borers, scab, curculio
It's hail or it is price;
The only thing that's said to me
Is—My, apple pie is nice!*

Edna C. LAURIE,
Hemmingford, P.Q.